

The Sydney Morning Herald.

N°. 15,131.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

14 PAGES.

PRICE 2d.

Births.

BULLER.—September 5, at Goulburn, the wife of A. W. Buller, of a daughter, Mary, born at her residence, 105, King-street, the wife of E. Emanuel, of a son.
GODSON.—September 15, at the Vineyard, Parramatta, the wife of E. Godson, of a daughter.
HULL.—September 15, at the Victoria Hotel, Richmond, Victoria, the wife of Philip A. Gullett, of a son.
LAURIE.—September 21, at her residence, College House, Milson's-Island, the wife of J. W. Laurie, of a son.
PRITCHARD.—September 16, at St. Albans' Parsonage, Five Dock, the wife of Rev. J. M. Pritchard, of a son.
HIM.—September 11, at her residence, Coopers, the wife of R. S. Jim, of a son.

Mattinias.

BOYD.—COLVILLE.—Born, Sept. 10, by the Rev. William Bradford, Scotch Church, Lower Fort-street, Sydney, John Boyd, of Lowe, a son; Cosville of Islands.
SURGEON COULDRIDGE.—September 10, by the Rev. William Bradford, Scotch Church, Lower Fort-street, Sydney, John Boyd, of Lowe, a son; Cosville of Islands.

POWELL—REVELAND.—August 28, to the Rev. William Bradford, Scotch Church, Lower Fort-street, Sydney, John Powell, of Lowe, a son; Cosville of Islands.

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Deaths.

ANDERSON.—September 21, at his residence, Bronte, Alman-road, St. Kilda, Richard Anderson, member of the firm of Maxwell, Keay and Co., aged 44 years.
GALT.—September 21, at his residence, 155, Bulimba-street, Bulimba, Robert Galt, in his 74th year. Home papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—September 16, on board R.M.S. Carlsruhe, in the Indian Ocean, of brain fever, Anthony Anderson, of the firm of Anthony Anderson and Sons, of this city, aged 44 years.
KING.—Born, Sept. 21, 1868, James, killed from the fall of a ladge, at his residence, 155, Bulimba-street, Bulimba, Victoria, of his loving brother, Charles King.

LAWCOCK.—September 22, at his residence, Ingleside, Elias Pearson Laycock, aged 65.

MIDDLETON.—At 150, Pitt-street, Pyrmont, William James, died, and is buried at Mr. and Mrs. W. Middleton, in his 34th year. Our loss his gain.

POWELL—REVELAND.—September 22, at his mother's residence, Moore Park, Mrs. Mary, youngest daughter of the late Senator Orr, in her 18th year.

TURNER.—In affectionate remembrance of my dearly beloved brother, John Walter Turner, who departed the life on 22nd of September, aged 61 years, and is buried at the cemetery of his beloved sister, "My spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Father."—Luke 15, verse 4.

WEAVER—HARRIS.—In his residence, Royal Mail Post Office, Pitt-street, Mortman and Mortman streets, Miller's Point, Albert Weaver, native of Gloucestershire, England, aged 31 years. Home paper please copy.

In Memoriam.

BREWER.—In fond and loving remembrance of our dear little brother, Ernest Harold, who died at his parents' residence, Bulimba, Aug. 23, 1883. Inserted by his loving brother, Charles and William.

BREWER.—In loving memory of dear little Errol, who died at his parents' residence, Bulimba, on Sept. 23, 1883, aged 3 years. His ashes were interred by his loving sister, "My spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Father."—Luke 15, verse 4.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU.

The British-India Company being under postal contract with the New Zealand Government for the conveyance of Mail monthly between Queensland and New Zealand, will commence the service, commencing from Brisbane for London via North Queensland ports, Batavia, Aden, and the Suez Canal, — A.D. 1886, 1000 tons, Captain A. HAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

Under Contract with the Postmaster-General of New South Wales and New Zealand, the steamers of the line are appointed to leave Sydney and New Zealand, and San Francisco

EVERY FOUR WEEKS, sailing as under:—

Steamer. Tons. Commander. Leaves Sydney. Arrives at San Francisco.

Mariposa 2000 H. D. Bristow Saturday Sept. 11, November 1st.

Zelandia 2000 ... 4th October 2nd November.

Each steamer carries duly qualified surgeons.

The steamers are to sail every Friday, arriving on a return trip to San Francisco or through to Europe.

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to Europe.

Passenger tickets for ship's provisions, including a plentiful supply of ice throughout the voyage.

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Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. Under the leadership and management of MAJOR WILSON.
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
BUT TWO BUT TWO BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
BUT TWO BUT TWO BUT TWO
A RING OF IRON. A RING OF IRON, A RING OF IRON.
RING LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF IRON LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
A RING OF IRON, W. J. HOLLOWAY, A RING OF IRON
A RING OF IRON Miss' ESSIE JENKINS A RING OF IRON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.
will be presented by the author of the well-known love poem,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

This masterpiece of poetic and dramatic art will be placed upon the stage with all the skill and artistry that have been shown in the original text as arranged by HENRY IRVING for the first time in this city. Unusual interest attaches itself to

MRS. ESSIE JENKINS,

AN IRISH PRINCESS, Juliet, from the fact that she is the first-born Australian artiste who has pursued her dramatic studies in the great art-centres of Europe. Her first appearance will be to the advantage of studying under that great exponent of Shakespeare,

M. W. CRESWICK.

The Whole produced under the direction of

J. HOLLOWAY.

The Overture will commence precisely at 7.45

The magnificent stage decorations and furniture by A. E. Pyke, 285 Pitt-street; Box plan at Nicholson's Music Store, 100 King-George-street; Stage, 100 King-George-street; Thompson's, 100 Pitt-street; Dress Circle, 100 Pitt-street; Box, 285 Pitt-street; Minstrels, 100 Pitt-street; ONE SHILLING.

BUSINESS Manager for W. J. HOLLOWAY, ... W. H. Manning.

MADAME CECILIA SUMMERTHAYES. The FRENCH PIANIST, SONORAH LEONORA P. M. FABRIS, the well-known and favourite Artiste.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, kindly assisted by Miss Minnie Hall (her first appearance), Miss Grier Stevenson, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton (her first appearance), Mr. and Mrs. John Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Gehra, Herr Edmund Prechtel, and Mr. Herbert Scott,

In the Y. M. C. A. HALL, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of LADY CARRINGTON, the Princess and Mrs. Harry, His Worship the Mayor, Sir George and Lady Innes, Mr. Justice and Lady McNeil, Sir William and Lady Macleay, Mr. Justice and Lady Doherty, and Mrs. Mort, Mr. J. Neild, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Neild, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Prosser, &c., &c.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

The Full Concert Grand will be used in the establishment of Messrs. Nichols and Co., and the Pedal Piano for the Grand Concert to be performed (the first time in Sydney) is from Messrs. W. H. Faling and Co.

Tickets 5s, 2s, and 1s; Plan of recitals at Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s, corner of King and George streets.

TWO-NIGHT SIGNOR LEONORA P. M. FABRIS

Will sing "Romance of the Adore."

TWO-NIGHT MADAME CECILIA SUMMERTHAYES

and Mr. Augustus Gehra will play a Grand Concert in a minor.

MADAME SUMMERTHAYES' CONCERT.

The FULL CONCERT GRAND, by Bechstein, used on this occasion, is supplied by NICHOLAS AND CO.

BIDGWAY'S PAVILION OF VARIETIES, BELMOPARK, SUCCESS, SUCCESS.

THE WORLD-RENNED BUDOWAT FAMILY, with their unique combination of acrobatics and comedy.

HERBERT and FITZGERALD'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

3000 people witnessed their grand performance on Saturday evening.

Another crowded House last night.

There is but one opinion about this great show, and that is that it is the best.

It is the Best, Largest, and Most Complete SHOW ever seen in Sydney.

The same programme will be given THIS EVENING.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

SPLendid ORCHESTRA.

Doors open at 7.15; Overture at 8 o'clock.

SYNTHETIC DRAMA.

PRICES of Admission: Private Boxes, containing 4 chairs, 15s; extra chairs, 2s each; reserved seats, 3s; stalls with chairs, 2s; gallery, 1s.

Box plan open half-price—gallery excepted.

A Little Card—Free list entirely suspended. Press excepted.

Proprietor, Mr. George Ridgway.

Equestrian Director, Mr. Robert Johnson.

Business Manager, Mr. H. F. Wachsmuth.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

EXHIBITION BUILDING, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY AND LADY CARLTON.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, at 6 o'clock.

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"Bohemian Girl." PHOMENADE BAND, ... Balfe

2. Song—"The Wolf and the Lamb." M. H. BALLEWELL, ... Shield

3. Song—"Mon-ti s'cour d'la." ... Robandi

4. Song—"Violin Oh! Oh! Mon-de DE WILLIOMOFF." Mr. NEILD, ... Pinsetti

5. Piano Solo—"Faure." M. KAWALSKI, ... Kowalski

6. Song—"Shadow Song." ... Meyerbeer

7. Violin—"Chant d'Hiver." Miss FRANCES SAVILLE, ... Cetulka

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

8. Ballet—"Exercices." PROMENADE BAND, ...

9. Song—"Drinking." M. H. BALLEWELL, ... Ballew

10. Song—"Waiting." Mr. H. MILLARD, ... Millard

11. Song—"Wait for Me." Miss FRANCES SAVILLE, ... Cetulka

12. Violin Solo—"Ophelia." DE WILLIOMOFF, ... Balfe

13. Song—"Good night, beloved." Mr. NEILD, ... Balfe

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96. Song—"Good night, beloved." Mr.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

SYDNEY TOWN HALL AND STREETS BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt from the Governor of a message to the effect that he had on behalf of His Majesty assented to the Sydney Town Hall and Streets Bill.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt from the Governor of a message to the effect that the Hon. Thos. Cadell had resigned his seat as a member of the Council.

THE TORPEDO LAUNCHES.

Mr. MACKELLAR, in reply to Mr. Croft, said that Lieutenant Rosanquet, R.N., late first Lieutenant of the Wolverine, was the officer who recommended the torpedo launch to the effective condition. The last general inspection of the vessel was made on September 15. It was proposed to place them under the naval portion of the Defence Forces. At present they were under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Rosanquet. The Avenue was named on the 11th June, 1886, and the Avenue on the 16th September, 1886, Lieutenant Rosanquet, in order to keep his military effectiveness.

PARISH OF GORDON.

Mr. MACKELLAR, in reply to Mr. Dodds, said that the area of Crown lands within the parish of Gordon was about 4200 acres. It could not be stated whether it was the intention of the Government to sell those lands or any portion thereof before proceeding with the construction of the railway from Picton to North Shore, but there was no immediate intention of selling the land.

PETITIONS.

Mr. THORNTON presented a petition signed by 670 merchants, traders, and others, who prayed that the Council would reject the measures for the imposition of additional specific and ad valorem duties, because such duties would prove injurious to the trade and commerce of New South Wales.

Mr. LACKEY presented two petitions signed on behalf of residents of Maitland and Maitland, protesting against the rescission of the resolution passed in 1881 in favour of the construction of a railway from Orange to Wilcannia via Maitland.

Mr. SUTTOR presented a similar petition from residents of Parkes.

The petitions were received.

VINE DISEASES BILL.

Mr. SUTTOR brought up the report of the select committee on the Vine Diseases Bill.

It was ordered that the report be printed.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL BILL.

Mr. MACKELLAR moved that the Prince Alfred Hospital Act Amendment Bill be read the third time.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time, and sent to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

ARMSTRONG'S SETTLEMENT BILL.

Mr. DARLEY moved that the Armstrong's Settlement Bill be read the third time.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time, and sent to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

SYDNEY CHURCH PROPERTY BILL.

Mr. DARLEY moved that the Sydney Bishipric and Church Property Bill be now read the third time.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time, and sent to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

PUBLIC VEHICLES BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt from the Legislative Assembly of a message to the effect that that Chamber had agreed to the Council's amendments in the Public Vehicles Act Amendment Bill.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider in detail the Customs Duties Bill.

Clauses 1 to 6 were agreed to without discussion.

Clauses 7—"Any declaration authorised or required by this Act, made by any shipping clerk or known employee of any importer or owner of goods liable to duty under this Act, shall be deemed to be a false declaration if the declaration and consent of such importer or owner of goods unless the contrary be proved, and in any indictment for a false declaration, the same shall be a false declaration for a false declaration, the same shall be a false declaration for a false declaration, the same may have been made shall be liable to the punishment imposed by the said section for a false declaration as fully and effectually as if such declaration had been made by him self."

Mr. DARLEY said that that clause was entirely without effect, as it was a somewhat similar clause which was in existence in Victoria, but did not think it should be adopted here. The clause practically consisted of two parts, and it threw upon an importer the onus of proving that he was innocent; and it was in that respect wholly opposed to every principle of the English Criminal Law. If it was adopted, it would be a most serious blow to the porters rendered liable to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £100 for a false declaration made by his clerk, and in that respect the clause was opposed to the principles of English jurisprudence.

Mr. THORNTON said that the bill would be utterly useless unless it provided that it was not made for honest men to run for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. CAMPBELL expressed his disagreement of the clause, and spoke in opposition to the imposition of ad valorem duties.

Mr. LUCAS contended that that clause was necessary to protect the honest trader. Without that clause great frauds would be committed on the Treasury.

Mr. LUCAS contended that it was absolutely necessary to have strict matching of an anomalous character to enable the provisions of the bill to be carried out. It was necessary to prevent the Government from being defrauded of what was its due just. As long as they had that provision in the Statute Book they would have a strong warning to prevent them from being defrauded.

Mr. MACINTOSH contended that the clause was necessary to enable the provisions of the bill to be carried out. There were no terrors in that clause for any honest man.

Mr. DARLEY said that the Victorian law was sufficient, and that it did not appear to the committee that the Victorian law provided that an importer or owner of goods should, in the event of a false declaration being made by a clerk, be liable to "any money penalties imposed by Customs law for false declarations." In Victoria an import was not liable for three years imprisonment, and a £100 fine. How could it be said that the Victorian law was the same as ours? This clause went for beyond it.

Mr. KNOX considered that the clause was entirely in the interests of the honest trader.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL contended that there was no justification for the proposal to adopt such a clause. A very stern and uncompromising attitude was taken by the committee of that kind. He hoped the committee would reject it with some as unnecessary and unjust. It was "unworthy" of the Government that they should seek the committee to pass a clause of that kind.

Mr. SIMPSON said that he would like to direct attention to the fact that he had the power to make a criminal prosecution of an importer liable to three years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine for the making of a false declaration, of which he might have no knowledge. Unless the clause was amended he would vote again against it.

Mr. STEPHEN directed attention to the fact that he had also the power to make a criminal prosecution of an importer liable to three years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine for the making of a false declaration, of which he might have no knowledge. Unless the clause was the same as ours? This clause went for beyond it.

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The clause was agreed to, on division of 26 to 10, the minority being Messrs. Darley, A. Campbell, Mr. Suttor, and J. Smith.

Mr. DARLEY moved that the insertion of a new clause, to stand as clause 8, as follows:—"That in any prosecution under the preceding section, the accused may be a witness on his own behalf that such declaration was made without his knowledge or consent."

Mr. MACKELLAR opposed the introduction of the clause, and asked for an alteration of the bill, which should not be accepted.

Mr. CAMPBELL also opposed the amendment, as being a most prolixious thing, which he could not in any way understand.

The amendment was negatived, on division, by 16 to 10.

Clauses 8, "If the importer or his authorised agent cannot make the declaration in the last preceding section set forth on, in writing and examined by a public officer, or when he shall appear to the Collector of Customs or other Revenue officer that such declaration is inaccurate, such Col-

lector of Customs or other proper officer may demand the said goods, and shall, subject to the approval of the Colonial Treasurer, assess the value thereof as hereinbefore mentioned, and if the importer or his agent shall not pay the amount so assessed by such Collector of Customs or other officer, or if the value of such goods shall be ascertained according to such rules and regulations as the Governor will from time to time make in that behalf, and the duty shall be paid according to the value so ascertained. The duty

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, Aug. 6.

All doubt as to the destination of the first batch of convicts is at an end. They are to be sent to New Caledonia. The Government has reluctantly come to this decision in consequence of the increasing mortality from fever in French Guiana. The *République Française* publishes to-day a long article on the convict制度, which contains so much matter of interest to Australians that I propose to translate it rather fully. The writer, M. Gaston Thomson, says:—

"The journals have announced that the first convoy of convicts are about to be despatched to New Caledonia.

This is the first important step showing that the administration intends to carry into effect that law of reparation which the Marquis de Salaberry has always sought to acquire a relative stability by taking his stand on national ground, and posing as the champion of English interests threatened on all sides. We are extremely anxious to know if he intends to keep the scheme proposed given Europe to another Egypt. Many have still a desire to know the details of the movement which has been set in train, but it must be admitted that this initial movement ill responds to repeated statements made by advocates of transportation and to official calculations. Those who feared that the new law would be excessive in its action, and would be mainly upon the interesting convicts, ought to feel reassured. The first batch of convicts has almost 230 individuals. The law of May 27, 1885, has been in force since last November—the date of the promulgation of the first rule of public administration. Now, on the 25th June last, the number of persons sent for reparation was 200 men and 67 women, representing a monthly average of 84 sentenced to this penalty, or 1000 a year. A brief *désordre*, showing the antecedents of each individual, must be drawn up by the Minister of the Interior to be examined by the classifying committee, and the names, ages, and occupations contained in the brief, advised whether the prisoner shall be subjected to individual or collective reparation, if there are reasons for suspending the order for his departure, or of expelling him. Up to the present time about 60 briefs have been examined by the committee, and 36 individuals have been sentenced to collective reparation, the term of the service being 20 years to begin for New Caledonia. In the regulation of November 6, Guiana was selected as the place of reparation, and in July, 1885, the Department of the Marine and the Colonies instructed the Governor of this colony to make the necessary arrangements to receive the first batch. But the officials of Paris, which appeal to Salvator, Ischia, and Cayenne to Marion at the close of last year prevented the scheme being carried out. New Caledonia, which had been selected for eventual reparation, was then decided upon, and the Governor had to study the subject of installing 1000 recruits in a colony which may have to be transferred to the others, already on this spot, convict population, who will have to be transferred to the mainland. The preparations, with the exception of certain work that can be performed by the recidivists themselves on their arrival, are now complete. According to calculations made at the Ministry of the Marine, the cost of 800 recruits is estimated at New Caledonia in 1887. The figures are very different from those produced in the *Tribune* during the debate on the bill, and which appeared in the *Press*. The Department of the Marine founded its first calculations on the following basis:—"

"COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY—CIVIL SERVICE BOARD."

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday a bill providing for the periodical investigation, reduction, and reorganization of the Civil Service, and for the better administration of that service, was introduced. The bill consists of four parts which appeal to Salvator, Ischia, and Cayenne to Marion at the close of last year prevented the scheme being carried out. New Caledonia, which had been selected for eventual reparation, was then decided upon, and the Governor had to study the subject of installing 1000 recruits in a colony which may have to be transferred to the others, already on this spot, convict population, who will have to be transferred to the mainland. The preparations, with the exception of certain work that can be performed by the recidivists themselves on their arrival, are now complete. According to calculations made at the Ministry of the Marine, the cost of 800 recruits is estimated at New Caledonia in 1887. The figures are very different from those produced in the *Tribune* during the debate on the bill, and which appeared in the *Press*. The Department of the Marine founded its first calculations on the following basis:—"

"Within 30 days after the passing of this Act the Government shall appoint a commission of investigation to inquire into the administration of all departments of state. Two members only of such commission to be appointed by the Civil Service Board may be officers. The commissioners shall have the following powers, and upon their appointment the following documents and papers to inspect all books, plans, records, documents, accounts, and work kept, or performed in such department or branch; may require a report to be furnished to the work performed by the commission, and in the compilation of certain forms of account of music, by which the young Australian may be said to have already distinguished himself, we cannot be blind to the existence of the larkins, and his precocious development of instincts, which are either criminal, or are apt to become criminal. The larkins has taken his place in the order of crime in direct succession to the bushranger; and although altogether an inferior animal, he has proved himself as distinctly marked a variety in his way as the diamond shark or any other reptile that infests the bush. He has not yet reached the full development of his capacities for mischief; but he has, at any rate, shown us his special proclivities, and the most remarkable of them may be found in the commission of such outrages as those which have recently shocked the community. Compared with this particular form of indulgence, his own peculiarities are mere weaknesses incident to his early years. His love of drink and foul language, his passion for sensational dissipation, his brutal indifference to the claims of public, as well as private property, and his general lack of decency in word and deed, have long since made him a conspicuous feature in our midst. It is only of late years that these blossoms of his early training have given way to the fruit of his ripe years. Long indulgence in vicious habits, added to a very marked feeling of contempt for the police, has made him rather more reckless than he was before, and the result is seen in the shape of outrages which have no parallel even in the black records of the convict era, which, by the way, furnished Marcus Clarke with one or two types of character that any French novelist might envy him.

Crimes of this particular kind are not heard of in other parts of the world. Where certain offences are committed elsewhere they are usually the acts of individuals, prompted by an intelligible motive; but we have never before known to go about in mobs for the purpose of committing them. Dogs and other animals will at times hunt their females in mobs, but although they fight with each other, they do not worry them to death. The fact that mobs of men—or rather boys—in this city have on several occasions hunted a woman down and nearly worried her to death, shows that the motive at work was not the usual one. The act must have been prompted in each of these cases by an unnatural love of cruelty rather than by sexual passion: for the victims were ill-used in the most brutal manner, and the sexual act was meant to form part of the torture. None of the larkins implicated in these crimes could have had any excuse to offer of the kind usually put forward on behalf of men who have committed rape: for the means and opportunities for gratifying their baseless passion are too abundant here to admit of such a plea. It is difficult, therefore, to agree with Bishop Barry's diagnosis of the crime as nothing "but a gross outcome of individual lust and wickedness," or to find its origin in "the inordinate love of pleasure." The love of pleasure is not more strongly implanted in the Australian character than it is in that of other races living in similar climates, and in itself certainly does not lead to crime, even when induced to excess. In all other cases the offenders have been either boys or very young men, accustomed to go about in mobs seeking their amusement in every kind of outrage—damaging property, assaulting helpless men or women, assaulting the occupants of the villets in the city, and harassing the villets and residents in their search for prey. They do not attack men for the sake of plunder, for we do not hear of their committing robbery with violence, or attempting burglary, nor do they attack girls and old women for the sake of an excitement which they can induce to any extent they please. Whatever the assault may be, it springs from no other motive than a simple habitual indifference to the feelings of others, combined with a reckless disregard for everything in the shape of moral or legal obligation.

"5. A board may be called the Civil Service Board, and to consist of six persons, of whom not more than three may be appointed by the Government, and the remaining three by the members of the board to form a quorum, and two members, one of whom must be an officer, shall retain every third year in the prescribed manner, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

"6. The board shall annually in the month of January elect a chairman, and in the absence of the chairman from the board, the member present in case of equality of votes have, in addition to his original, a casting vote. The board shall meet at least twice in each month, and shall cause minutes of the meetings to be kept by their secretary.

"7. The Colonial Treasurer shall pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of \$500 annually to the board as fees for the members, to be apportioned in the prescribed manner, but such fees shall not in the calculation of any claim under Part V be considered as forming part of a salary."

"Whenever any vacancy shall occur through the retirement, death, removal, or resignation of any member of the board, or by his absence from the meetings for three consecutive months without leave obtained, the Governor shall fill up such vacancy, but in such manner as to ensure that not more than three members of the board shall be officers."

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF WAVERLEY CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

"A petition is now before Minister Gurney, asking the Government to grant 20 acres of land adjoining the Waverley Cemetery for the abovementioned purpose, which the council desires shall be handed over to the municipality. Before the Government decides to make any move in the matter, would it not be well if it considered the following facts:—"

"1. The tendency of all urban and suburban municipalities to appropriate areas of land, and abolish all cemeteries within their boundaries, to wit, Barnsley, Ashfield, Parramatta, &c.

"2. Waverley is unsatisfactory to the sandy nature of the soil which often drives to the planted cemeteries, thus smothering the plants and disfiguring the landscape.

"3. There is also a great objection to the fact that persons who erect tombstones are obliged to construct foundations, thus causing expense that is not necessary in a clayey or gravelly soil. The expense of buying this land is too much for an already overburdened cemetery.

"4. The Government has now adjoining the Necropolis at Stockwood, over 600 acres in reserve (which was purchased at £25 an acre), and has provided facilities for reaching the same in constructing two mortuary stations and a crematorium, spending upon them £10,000.

"5. Besides the land for the erection of tombs and monuments, as it is much firmer, and for the reason that it is more conducive to the growth of plants and shrubs, holding the moisture longer than the soil of Waverley.

"In addition to the foregoing, may I suggest to the Government whether it intends to improve, and embellish the cemetery, as is required by the Necropolis Act. I submit, Mr. Editor, that it is unfair for any municipality to take the Government to court for the purchase of a cemetery. If you want a want, and must have a cemetery let it be done the money, as it is safe in towns in the old country. Surely it is a safe investment, when land can be bought for £200 per acre, and sold at £2000 per acre, which is the case when the council charges 10s. per square yard for it.

"Trusting that you will be good enough to insert this, I am, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

To Correspondence.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—*Sous-préfet* Léon will completely repave the boulevards, pavements, pavements, blotters, sewer, gas, water, &c., in a few days. Sulphuric acid is used, and totally destroys them. It is a peculiar, agreeable odour, and produces a fine sulphuric acid which is sold to chemists. Section 2000—[Lettres].

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NEWS.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mariposa arrived yesterday morning with the English and American mails via San Francisco. The latest telegraphic date is August 27.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The trial of the Anarchists in Chicago has at last come to an end, and, to the relief of lovers of law and order in all sections of the country, the verdict is one of conviction. Under the law of Illinois the jury not only decides upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, but also decides what shall be the punishment. The law was enacted with the design of securing extraordinary care in capital cases, and it has had the effect, ordinarily, of practically abolishing the death penalty, yet in this case the jury had the courage to say that seven of the eight prisoners shall be hanged, while the eighth man is awarded 15 years in the penitentiary. The trial lasted in all 52 days, during which the defense length along in the pithy fashion which has become the rule in great criminal causes. Twenty-one days were consumed in getting a jury, the law requiring that the jury shall sit only so long as will suffice to bring itself to a mind, in regard to the case in controversy, "like a sheet of blank paper," and absolutely "free from impression which it would receive evidence to remove." The men finally agreed upon, after 593 persons had been examined, were classified by occupation as follows:—4 clerks, 1 merchant, 1 bookkeeper, 1 hardware merchant, 1 school teacher, and 1 music-dealer. Not one of them was a capitalist, and some of them will have to change their business before they can even hope to become so. Although they were carefully selected during the trial from the outside world, they were fully aware that the services they were called upon to perform was one of personal danger, and that, in the event of being convicted, they must be prepared to meet the vengeance of the secret societies. But these considerations were powerless to make them flinch even for a moment from the performance of their duty, and upon the evidence that death was plainly to render a verdict of guilty. As against at least five of the prisoners guilt was almost admitted by the defendants themselves, and was made out by several chains of independent proof, each one of which was strong enough to warrant a conviction. There has been the usual motion for a new trial, but as all the rulings were wisely made in favour of the accused, there is not an exception in the case worth a moment's consideration. Perhaps in two cases the Governor may commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but it is far more likely that he will deem it to be his duty to let the law take its usual course. Of the eight convicted men only one is an American; one other is an Englishman, and the rest are Germans.

The inherent conservatism of the American people has thus once more significantly asserted itself. We are perhaps on the eve of greater changes in the fundamental constitution of society; but such changes will be accomplished, if at all, by the orderly and peaceful means of the ballot. The progress of labour, like other abuses, must be made to show that the "will of the majority" shall dictate in favour of some practicable remedy. Until then aggrieved persons must learn to "suffer and be strong." The programme of the Anarchists, as developed on the trial, was simply the sweeping away of existing institutions and a declaration of the community of all property. None but idiots of the most debased type could dream of the success of such a project in an American State, where three-fourths of all citizens are possessed of more or less property. In New York, for example, the savings banks of the State have total deposits of \$40,000,000 dollars, nearly equal to half the national debt, and averaging \$90 dollars per head for the population. Then again, the universal practice of raising a great part of the taxes from real estate, all the State and municipal revenues being obtained in that way, throws great obstacles in the way of unwholesome aggregations of real property. It is comparatively easy for a small landholder to persuade the assessors to make his tax reasonably light, but a large landholder, even though he be a resident, has to submit to a full, and sometimes to an excessive valuation, while landholders, large or small, who are absentees are always sentenced to pay more than their share. Such vices of administration are, of course, indefensible on the basis of exact and equal justice, but they have the merit of adding to the stability of society.

The labour organisations, which are wholly distinct in their aims from the Anarchists, are in a curiously muddled condition. The knights of labour and the trades unions, after a few weeks of peace, are again at bitter feud; so bitter that in one case the knights have sided with the employers. The cigar-makers' union formally left the knights, and then the latter offered to supply the manufacturers with all the hands they needed at least until the unionists gave them besides the exclusive privilege of working on their boxes the "stump" or label of their order, without which cigars are unusable among its members. The manufacturers naturally accepted this proposition, but the knights failed to provide the workpeople, and so, after a fortnight of waiting, the unions were victorious.

The knights however refuse to permit the use of their label, and the unions have retorted by issuing a label of their own. The retail dealers are in a quandary to know what to do, for some non-union factories are pushing cigars with the label of the knights, and it is certain that the knights are in a numerical majority among the consumers. The quarrel has at least had the effect of sweeping into one organisation or the other every workman in this trade, and when it is finally arranged, as it will be beyond any doubt, before very long, the organisation will be more efficient than ever. Meanwhile, the knights are helping some other unions in strikes and boycotts, and at their coming convention at Richmond changes will be effected in their management and constitution which will probably put an end to these squabbles. The boycott on the great brewer Eretz is still "on," and he confesses to having sustained great losses, but hopes yet to live it down. He has wisely abstained from all retaliation, and still employs only union hands.

Congress has at last adjourned, and the President, with his wife and mother-in-law, have gone to the Adirondack wilderness for a month's fishing. The last sentence is not a slip of the pen, for Mrs. Cleveland and her mother both fish as well as the President, and the attendant (Jenkins) telegraphs to New York daily the weight and number of their catches. But the fishing is with a troll or the artificial fly, not with uncleanly bait, and so the esthetic proprieties are not outraged. Only one member of the Cabinet remains in Washington—Mr. Bayard, the Secretary of State, who has now on his hands, in addition to the fisheries dispute with Canada, a very pretty quarrel with the Marquis de Bassompierre, who is the French Ambassador to the United States. A worthless scoundrel named Cutting, publishing an American paper in a Mexican city, escaped conviction for libel by an abject apology and a pledge under oath that he would not repeat the offence. A few hours later, having crossed the border, he republished the same libel in an aggravated form in an American journal. Then he again returned to Mexico, and was promptly arrested, and has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine. The Mexicans claim that, as he brought one of the libellous papers back with him to Mexico and gave it to a friend, this was in any case a publication of the libel within the meaning of the law. Mr. Bayard, misled by the resident consul, made a paroxysm to play the Bowery boys, and making it too late at the Casino "Erminie" is doing better than predicted, and at Niblo's the Kiralfy's have re-produced "Around the World in 80 Days," "with new and gorgeous scenery and effects." Coney Island, however, just at present, is the most popular resort of amusement seekers; it is still too hot to comfortably sit out a three hours' performance within doors.

From our files of San Francisco papers to the 28th of August we extract the following telegraphic intelligence:—

GERALD BRITAIN.

Sunday, August 13.—A despatch from Leigh, Lancashire, states that a terrific explosion occurred this morning in the Woodhead Colliery at that place. One hundred and forty miners were below at the time, and many of them were shockingly burned. Two corpses have already been recovered from the mines, and it is feared many more will

be found. A later despatch states that 40 have perished by the explosion. The Kinnerley Iron Works at Kidderminster, County of Stafford, have been closed account of an explosion in the works. On the 17th, the Royal Engineers were called to the scene.

London, August 17.—The *Mail Gazette* says it is

said the Afghan Commission has been recalled, as it will hasten a settlement of the question of the ownership of Kholmog, which Russia claims by direct acquisition.

London, August 17.—The *Mail Gazette* says it is reported that the Afghan Commission has been recalled, as it will hasten a settlement of the question of the ownership of Kholmog, which Russia claims by direct acquisition. The Ministry have asked me to order an advance of troops, which I have refused to do, knowing the seriousness of the first step in such case. On the other hand, the press attacks me on account of the appointment of delegates to the British Commissions.

The letter was referred to the works committee. Messrs. R. L. Scruton and Co. advised the council of the arrival of the vessel carrying the road-roller to India, and stated that they had accepted a ten per cent. discount of the amount of the bill.

The letter was referred to the works committee. Received. The Berlin North German *Gazette* states that Professor Dr. Böckeler has made a large donation in South Patagonia on behalf of Germany. The London *Standard* commenting on this says it thinks that Bismarck will have to reckon with Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The first news from the Texas coast of the United States by the wind and waves. The water has been raised, and the full extent of the work of the elements is known. Houses contiguous to the beach at Galveston were twisted and torn into shapeless pieces. At Corpus Christi, Indiana, Seopus, and Victoria, the destruction wrought was of the same character. The number of lives lost will probably be as high as 20. The cotton crop in the line of the storm was badly damaged, and the wind whipping the trees into chards.

The trial of the Anarchists will cost Cook county between \$30,000 and \$40,000 dollars.

London, August 25.—The following proclamation was issued by the Foreign Office:

"The King has been pleased to issue a Proclamation by the direction of the Provisional Government at Sofia. All

persons failing to conform thereto will be dealt with by military law. I appoint Colonel Montford, Major-General of the Army, to command the forces of Bulgaria to

put down all rebellion and disorder. The King has been pleased to issue a Proclamation by the direction of the Provisional Government at Sofia. All persons failing to conform thereto will be dealt with by military law. I appoint Colonel Montford, Major-General of the Army, to command the forces of Bulgaria to

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have been in the case of General Boulanger; but no man can be convicted and not suffer punishment, not even though parliamentary majorities may give him a formal acquittal. Candid confession, though it may cost something at the time, is infinitely better than any attempt to avoid it by duplicity, and the public will more readily condone blunders than falsehoods. Honesty, even in politics, is the best policy.

The Customs Duties Bill was passed through committees in the Upper House yesterday evening, without alteration, and the third reading may be expected to take place to-day. The schedules were disposed of in a few minutes, and the questions which have been agitating the community for some months past were therefore not even discussed. The rapidity with which the bill was got through the Council will, probably, cause surprise. It was very generally expected that a number of the clauses in the bill, and especially the schedules, would be subjected to a searching criticism. What the motive of the Council was for treating the knotty questions raised by the bill so lightly cannot be conjectured; it may be claimed, however, that the subject was worthy of a fuller consideration than was devoted to it. There was a discussion on the notorious seventh clause, but the discussion left the clause where it found it. The clause provides that "any declaration authorised or required by this Act, made by any shipping clerk or known employee of any importer or owner of goods liable to duty under this Act, shall be held to have been made with the knowledge and consent of such importer or owner of goods, unless the contrary be proved, and in any indictment for a false declaration under the 298th section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the importer, owner of goods, or person in whose behalf any declaration may have to be made, shall be liable to the punishment imposed by the said section for a false declaration as fully and effectually as if such declaration had been made by himself." It may be explained that the penalty provided in the 298th section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the offence described is imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, and in addition a fine not exceeding £100, if the Court thinks fit. Mr. DARLEY protested against the clause, on the ground that it was entirely without precedent. He declared, moreover, that it was wholly opposed to every principle of the English criminal law, inasmuch as it threw upon the importer the onus of proving that he was innocent. There is a provision in the Victorian law rendering an importer liable for false declarations made by his employee, but there is an important distinction between that provision and the seventh clause of the Customs Bill now before the Legislative Council. The former treats the importer who makes a false declaration as a civil offender; the latter treats him as a criminal. The distinction was clearly explained by Mr. SIXPEN. He said:—"The law of Victoria was simply this—that civilly, the principal is responsible for the act of his agent; and so the law very properly said that if a servant or clerk to an importer made, within the course of his duty, a declaration which turned out to be untrue, the master of that clerk became liable to certain penalties of a pecuniary nature. But here, for the first time, there was an attempt to subject him to criminal pains and penalties unless he could prove that he was innocent." The House, however, refused to listen to reason, and accepted the clause. The bill now being as good as passed, it remains to be seen what course the Council will take in regard to the Land Tax Bill, and what the Government will do with the portion of their financial scheme which has not been finally dealt with in the Assembly.

On Friday last a bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly of Queensland for the purpose of amending the Land Act of that colony. The present act was passed in 1884, and, as many people are aware, it possesses one or two peculiar features. The act was mainly the work of Mr. DUTTON, the Minister for Lands. That gentleman was a believer in HENRY GEORGE's doctrine, that the State should not alienate any of its territory, and this principle was incorporated in the bill, although not in so perfect a form as Mr. DUTTON desired. It was found, however, that the principle would not work, and it has now been abandoned by the Government. The amending bill consists of three principal parts: the first deals with squatters' tenures, the second with other leases, and the third with country lands, and land grants to immigrants. Some of the provisions are of great importance. One clause permits a departure from the rule laid down to guide the Land Board in the division of runs, if it appears to them to be for the public interest to do so. Another limits the increase of rent at each assessment to 50 per cent. on the charge during the preceding period. The principle of compensation is embodied in the measure. The lessee of a divided run who exercises his right to depature on the resumed portion is to be entitled to get compensation for fence and water improvements he may have made on it, provided he obtained a license from the board. But before the license can be procured, it is provided that the applicant must lay a proposal before the board stating the nature and probable cost of the proposed improvements. These are the chief amendments with reference to the pastoral leaseholds. In regard to the other leases, selection before survey is to obtain everywhere. In the case of all farms under 160 acres, the selector need not pay more than 6d. per acre rent for the first seven years of his tenancy. Provision is made for the purchase of farms, and there is a clause in the bill which allows the rent paid for the ten years preceding the period at which an agricultural farm becomes purchasable to reckon as part of the purchase-money. The holder of an agricultural farm is forbidden during the first five years of his lease to cut down any trees except for firewood or for farm improvements without the permission of the Commissioner. Country lands may be sold by auction, but the area of each portion sold is to be not less than 40 acres. The last order clauses intended for the encouragement of immigration. Every member of a family paying their own passage will be given a land order of the nominal value of £20 for each person over 12 years of age, and of £10 for every person between the ages of 1 and 12. Should the holders of these orders lease portions of the public estate, their orders will be accepted in lieu of rent, and they will be available for ten years for that purpose. It will thus be seen that some of the provisions in this Amending Bill are liberal, and are calculated to encourage the squatters, and to promote settlement in general.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The English and American mails by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Marquette were delivered from the General Post Office yesterday afternoon. In another page we will find our usual American letter and extracts from files of San Francisco papers to the 28th of August.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs has received intelligence from Penang to the effect that the cable between Penang and Madras was restored on the 21st. Through communication with Europe is now complete.

In the Legislative Council last evening Armstrong's Settlement Bill, the Australian Joint Stock Bank Act Amendment Bill, the Sydney Bosphorus and Church Property Bill, and the Prince Alfred Hospital Bill were read the third time. The House went into committee on the Customs Amendment Bill, the provisions of which were passed without amendment, but not before some of the clauses had been freely discussed. Strong opposition was manifested to the 7th clause, which renders liable to imprisonment and fine an importer of goods should his clerk or employee make a false declaration. A comparison was instituted between this clause and Victorian legislation of a like

character, and it was urged that the provision in the bill was much more severe than any contained in the State Book of Victoria. Some discussion also took place relative to the 8th clause, and an attempt was made to prevent any regulations made in accordance with it from having the force of law until they had been approved by Parliament; but the Council declined to sanction any alteration of the clause.

The Legislative Assembly dealt with the Estimate again last night, but the progress made was very small. A large part of the night was taken up by a discussion upon the salary and other emoluments received by the Inspector-General of Police, and an attempt was made to reduce the police estimate by £2393. This was defeated, and the estimate having been passed, some discussion arose with regard to the estimate under the heading Government Analyst. Ultimately this was agreed to, and then the estimate for the maintenance of the hospitals for the insane came on for consideration. By this time the number of members in attendance had become so numerous that a quorum was kept together, and at a quarter to 12 the House was adjourned. Many members of both the Government and Opposition parties were absent, and throughout various times through the night, it was plainly apparent that the Opposition were desirous of bringing the proceedings to an end as soon as possible, the Government did not appear to be able to keep a quorum in the Chamber. Sir Patrick Jennings, Mr. Want and Mr. Garvan were absent all night at St. Vincent's.

Contrary to expectation, the Premier did not proceed in the Assembly yesterday with his resolutions referring to the celebration of the centenary of the colony.

When the order of the day was reached, it was explained by Dr. Renwick, in the absence of Sir Patrick Jennings, that it had been the intention of the Premier to go on with the resolutions, but resolutions of such a character required a number of particulars, and the information necessary had not been furnished. He believed it was the Premier's intention to proceed with the resolutions to-day.

The Civil Service Bill was introduced yesterday afternoon in the Assembly, and read the first time. It proposes to repeal the present Act, but to retain many of its clauses. The principal portion of the bill relates to the appointment of commissioners of inquiry consisting of five persons, whose duty it will be to inquire into the administration of all the Departments, into which they will have power to enter and inspect all books, documents, and examinations on oath all officers as to their qualifications and attainments. The result of this will be that all idle and superfluous officers will be removed from the service, but provision will be made to compensate all those who suffer in this way by reason of the investigation. The classification system and the system of increases under the present Act will be abolished; the period of holidays is to be reduced from three to two weeks to be granted at times most convenient to the public service; and the allowance to old officers retiring from the service is to be fixed upon an equitable basis. The superannuation system will remain as now, and the Civil Service Board will continue in existence to carry out the general purposes of the bill. It is also proposed by the bill that the Governor had granted the request of the committee, and it is expected that the forthcoming show will be one of the best ever given under the auspices of the society. The second reading has been fixed for Tuesday next.

At the Horticultural Society of New South Wales is held its spring exhibition on the 20th and 21st of next month. A short time ago an application was made to his Excellency Lord Carrington for permission to hold this display in the Governor's domain. A few days since the hon. secretary (Mr. S. C. Lindley) received a letter notifying that his Excellency the Governor had granted the request of the committee, and it is expected that the forthcoming show will be one of the best ever given under the auspices of the society. A large attendance is expected.

The annual military tournament in connection with the 11th Regiment will be held at Singleton on the 9th November (Prince of Wales' Birthday). The programme is a very liberal one, and comprises competitions in which those representing the naval, artillery, cavalry, and infantry forces may display their proficiency. It is expected that there will be tent-pegs and utilia exhibitions, and these latter are sure to be popular. Those who attended the military sports at Scone last year were delighted with their novelty, and it was the success of the meeting that it was resolved by the 4th Regt. to make it an annual event.

The Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales is holding its annual meeting on the 20th and 21st of next month. A short time ago an application was made to his Excellency Lord Carrington for permission to hold this display in the Governor's domain. A few days since the hon. secretary (Mr. S. C. Lindley) received a letter notifying that his Excellency the Governor had granted the request of the committee, and it is expected that the forthcoming show will be one of the best ever given under the auspices of the society. The second reading has been fixed for Tuesday next.

A wild flower show and sale of gifts will be opened in the Masonic Hall, Walker-street, St. Leonards, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by Mr. I. E. Ives, M.L.A. A committee of residents of the district have been assiduously occupied during the last few days in carrying out the necessary preliminaries, and, at a late hour last night the preparations for the show assumed the aspect of completeness. The interior of the hall has been gaily decorated, and has been furnished with flowers, ferns, and palms in good variety. The show will remain open till 10 o'clock to-night, and to-morrow and Saturday will be open from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Each evening selections of vocal and instrumental music will be performed for the entertainment of visitors. The proceeds of the show will be added to the funds of the Gloucester Wesleyan Trust Fund.

We are requested to state that Lady Carrington will accompany his Excellency the Governor to the races at Randwick to-day.

Hon. W. J. Lyne, Minister for Works, left Sydney last night for Albury and Gumerston. At the latter place an agricultural show is to be held.

Scrutinizers to the Government Gazette, published yesterday, contain the following:—Proclamation of a public holiday, on the 25th instant, at Bradfield and Araluen; appointments of inspectors under the Prudential Peat Destruction Act; and petition for the establishment of a municipality at Hurstville.

The execution of the condemned criminal Alfred Reynolds is to take place on the 8th October.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

Houses and Land for Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

First-class Gentleman's Family RESIDENCE, 20 rooms, stables, out-buildings, and numerous conveniences. It occupies one of the best positions in a leading suburb. 2 acres of improved land, completely lawned, flower garden, ornamental trees, &c., all well situated, of very size; water and gas laid on. This is one of the finest properties offered for sale. Inspection invited.

Cards to view and full particulars from

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

AS a further testimony of the remarkably healthy climate and good REIBANK, we read of the success of Mr. Goodell's new HOME there, and our readers from time to time will bring us the account of the beneficial effects of the climate upon patients suffering from chest complaints, to which hundreds could testify. We have been requested to seek out and publish in RIBANK TOWNSHIP, almost opposite, and at the railway station, when they could have a retreat where they and their families would obtain renewed health and vigour.

CAMPBELL MITCHELL, COMPANY, THE CITY PROPERTY EXCHANGE, 417, George-street.

SECRETARY TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (a good investment).

Campbell Mitchell and Co., 417, George-street.

LITTLEFIELD'S, LITTLEFIELDS, MULGOA. Special TRIP to the FETES next SATURDAY. The best land in the colony for vineyards, and within easy distance of the metropolis. Beautiful LAND, £12 and £15 per acre, on easy terms.

Early inspection invited.

CAMPBELL MITCHELL, COMPANY, THE CITY PROPERTY EXCHANGE, 417, George-street.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, (immediately after the sale of the Astute Estate).

RAILWAY STATION, SIX (6) acres BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, on the HAYVIEW ESTATE, RANDWICK, fronting Petersham, Neutral-street, and Church-street, close to the train-line. M. Mulgoa, a residence.

Ten-acre land, cash in quarterly payments, extending over 2 years, at 6 per cent.

HANDE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, a bargain for cash, 2 good Building ALLOTMENTS, each 250 ft. frontage, to main street, and close to train, and only 25 miles from General Post Office. Price £20 per foot, worth £1000. Apply

MILLS and PILE, Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. S. SAYERS, Land and Estate Agent, 62, Hunter-street, has the following PROPERTIES FOR SALE:

BURWOOD.—Choice block of Land, 80 x 105, near station.

COOGEE.—Small Allotments, very sheep.

DARLINGTON.—Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, every convenience, land 30 x 100, Torrens.

GRANVILLE.—Allotment, 30 x 100, close to station, etc.

GUILDFORD.—Country Residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 verandas, orchard, vines, etc., very easy.

LEIGHARD.—Detached Cottage, from £200.

MARY.—Allotment, 40 x 140, has a view of the water, fine trees, vines, etc., very easy.

PETERHAM.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

PADDINGTON.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

RANDWICK.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

STANMORE.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

SUMMER HILL.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

SURRY HILLS.—Large residence, 6 rooms, hall, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, veranda, etc., very easy.

WAVERLEY.—This is a bargain, also several cottages, houses, and villas.

ORCHARDS, ORCHARD BLOCKS, SUBDIVISION and GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVEN HILLS—113 acres, 60 acres grand orchard, securely fenced, water in abundance.

Four acres, 1000 ft. above sea level.

HOUSE HILL—250 acres, grand orchard, and residence, £2000.

House Hill—37 acres, part orchard, abundance of water, £700.

House Hill—49 acres, part good orchard, cottage, and working plant, £700.

House Hill—part nice young orchard, cottage, &c., £500.

Castle Hill—close to Parramatta—70 acres, residence, orchard, &c., £500.

Castle Hill—24 acres, water in abundance, £320.

Seven Hills—1000 acres, railway frontage, £45 per acre.

Small detached—1 acre, £1000.

Wetherill Park—1000 acres, railway frontage, £45 per acre.

Hawkesbury River—About 200 acres, ditto, £4000.

Trans—400 acres, wool stocks, stockyards, &c., £1750.

W. A. BRODIE and Co., Auctioneers, Parramatta;

and 33, Sydney Arcade, King-street, Sydney.

ON INSPECTION it will be seen that PENSHURST PARK commands a fine view of the city, and is well situated to be found around HUNTERSTOWN; and further, that it has been subdivided after a careful feature Survey, into lots which will suit all classes of buyers. Features, views, and surroundings with those erection on the other portion of this property.

If you want a FIRST-CLASS SITE which to erect a first-class residence,

PENSHURST PARK, HUNTERSTOWN, which

WATKIN and WATKIN will NEXT SATURDAY, sell same.

WILD ULSTER SHOW, St. Clement's Church, Marrickville, a grand and glorious exhibition of Nature's spontaneous gifts to this highly-favoured and beautiful suburb. Come and see it, and at the same time inspect that great COTTAGE, 100 ft. from the railway, terrace, and fine Maitland Tower, in a wide street, select locality, grand views, good drainage, elevated position; land, 40 feet frontage, with fine trees, shrubs, and flowers, and a fine lawn. Large house, beautifully finished and decorated with cornices, centre flowers, &c.; drawing and dining-rooms, 16 x 12, 3 very large bedrooms, various sizes, 10 ft. high, 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, &c., &c. copper and tiles, bathroom, plunge and shower, stable and coach-house, large yard, &c., brick on stone, with slate roof; easy access to town. Terrible walk, but passes every hour. Don't miss it, as it must sell out early. Great money, and will be sold at auction, £1000. G. L. BLUNT, Livingstone-road, or at Cottages, Despoines-street, Inquire at Mr. Turner's Ironmongery shop, Pitt-street.

GLENCLIFF ESTATE, CO.—Orchard and Vineyard, and Parramatta—10 acres, spiced oil, 19, King-st.

EDGELIFF ESTATE, Woodlawn, 2nd Subdivision.

FOR SALE, 5 magnificent corner LOTS, facing 56-foot streets, splendid views, 8 ft. deep, long ample. Apply W. H. COOPER, Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

HUNTER'S HILL—CRUCIA, a stone Cottage Residence, 6 rooms, servant's and bathroom. Apply to J. D. Day, Hunter's Hill, or to George Christie, & Wallis, buildings, Bondi-street.

VICTORIA-STREET, BURWOOD.—Fine Villa SITES, 50 x 14, £225. S. Graham, Box 91.

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TO STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

The Stock and Trade of a small General STORE, situated in the best business position in the rising town of Moonee, being right opposite the Railway Station, and now doing a fair trade, which will increase with the growth of the town.

Stock consists of drapery, grocery, &c., &c., about £100.

AUSTRIALIAN and Melbourne DISTILLERIES, in a well-located building, with ample room for storage and handling, and a large quantity of spirituous liquors.

Particulars on application, H. J. Browne, Pitt-street.

W. A. BRODIE and Co., Auctioneers, Parramatta;

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Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

To Grocers, Shopkeepers, Provisioners, Shippers, and Others.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
200 cases MILLAR'S ROUND PICKLES
100 boxes PHILIP'S CIGARETTES
40 ditto CANTON OIL
40 ditto I. pine ditto
40 ditto J. pine ditto
40 ditto first quality GLUCOSE
25 ditto MACONICHIE'S POTTED MEATS
20 ditto ASSORTED GREY SUGAR BAGS
10 ditto BLUE ditto
20 ditto BROWN PAPER, 50 to 100s.
10 ditto BROWN ditto
10 ditto BUTTON'S ANCHOVY SAUCE
5 bags TEA PAPER.

REYNOLDS BROS. AND CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their Rooms, 74, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, September 22, at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

To Bakers, Pastrycooks, Grocers, and Others.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.
200 lbs. bags CALIFORNIA FLOUR,
guaranteed order.

REYNOLDS BROS. AND CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their Rooms, 74, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 22, at 11 o'clock.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

To Drapers, Provisions, Drapery, Provisioners, Drapery, Drapers, and Others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

Salvage Stock.

GENERAL GROCERIES
CANDY, FRUIT, PICKLES
SAUCES, ESSENCE, and
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Irwin and Robertson, at their Stores, Macquarie-place.

REYNOLDS BROS. AND CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Irwin and Robertson to sell by auction, at their Stores, Macquarie-place, on FRIDAY, September 23, at 11 o'clock.

Stock of

GENERAL GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Warehouses, Commission Brokers, and Others.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION

of

MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, by
Lotter and Winkelman

ELEGANT MODERN ROOM FURNITURE

CLOTHES, CHAMBERS, &c.

ELEGANT OVERMANTEL and PIER GLASSES

ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS, &c.

At Teachers, 207, Brougham-street, Victoria-street,

under instructions from Mrs. Cohen's Trustee.

Full particulars in Saturday's issue.

Descriptive Catalogues in course of preparation.

View Tuesday and Morning of Sale.

REYNOLDS BROS. AND CO. have received instructions from the Trustees to sell the above by auction, on the PREVIOUS, Brougham-street, Victoria-street, or WEDNESDAY, September 23, at 11 o'clock.

Terms, cash. NO RESERVE.

THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Diamond Rings, Gold Chains, Gold Brooches
and Earrings, Gold Alters, &c.**J**OHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the unreserved pledges pawned with Mr. J. Selig, of King-street, Newtown, consisting of clothing, household utensils, &c.**J**OHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY.

The unreserved pledges, pawned with Mr. J. Selig, of King-street, Newtown, consisting of clothing, household utensils, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.; sundries and jewellery, at 2 o'clock.

THIS DAY, at 11.

EDOUARD FRENCH will sell by auction, at house situated French-street, Marrickville, of Union Bridge-road.

Household furniture and effects, comprising

Large dining-room, and bedroom furniture,

Kitchen utensils, &c.

OUT SALES CONDUCTED CHEAPLY. Cash paid same day.

ON SATURDAY, at 11 a.m.

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, in One Lot.

Counter, Shelves, and Shop Fittings, quite new, never used in shop, situated Wall-buildings, King-street, Newtown.

EDOUARD FRENCH will sell, at above.

Terms, cash.

Out sales conducted cheaply. Cash paid same day.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.

at half past 10 o'clock sharp.

J. G. FLIRMING AND SONS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 126, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, 4-post tubular bedstead, with bedding complete

Marion drawing-room suite

Marble-top washstands and sets

Chests drawers

Wardrobes, chiffoniers

Drawing room, dining tables, toilet tables

Sewing mirrors

Gilt picture glasses, couches, galv. bath

Chinese green blinds, pictures, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENEHAN AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, corner of George and Liverpool Streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 15 o'clock.

First-class building materials, consisting of bricks, building stone, flagging, window sills, stonework, sandstone, paving stones, tiles, stonewalls, architraves, cornices, iron, &c. &c. In lots to suit purchasers.

Offices and Salerooms, 1, Gloucester-street.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Corner of COMMODORE and PEARL STREETS, ALICE-STREET, CAMDENVILLE, NEWTOWN.

PHILLIPS will sell by auction, on the premises, as above.

The remaining Plant of a Builder's Yard.

T. O. Douring and Living rooms

Bath and redwood planing

Shirts and linens

Sheet heaths, nail-sheaths

Two capital springyarts and harness

Terms, cash.

AUCTION OFFICES—125, King-street, Newtown.

FURNITURE SALE.10 CASES
SPECIMEN, &c.

22 ANDERINA.

POSTPONED for a few days, owing to not being landed.

PRASER and Co., Auctioneers, City Mart.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,

at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises,

No. 71, CLARENCE-STREET.

The Balance,

STOCK-IN-TRADE.

MESSRS. T. K. HOGG and CO., consisting of

REGISTER GRATES

COOKING APPARATUS

RUBBER and TRICYCLES

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c. &c.

By Order of the Trustees.

FRAZER AND CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, 71, Clarence-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 24th September.

The above.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO,

HORSES and New BUGGY, &c.

Corner Liverpool-street and Devonshire-street, Burwood.

These residences of J. Mullins, Esq., E. King, Esq., R. Hudson, Esq., and other gentry.

Fuller particulars in to-morrow's issue.

STRONGMAN and CO., Auctioneers, Burwood.

CONTRACT PLANT,

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS

SPRING VAN, HORSE, and HARNESS

CEDAR, KAURI PINE, WHITE PINE.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from

Messrs. Philpott Brothers and Co. (having finished their

Government contract) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 10, Clarence-street, Darlinghurst, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock.

The working plant, comprising

English fire bricks, railway sleepers, fire clg.

Gashford poles, lead-lined, wate. vats

Sawing tools, navy barrels

Oregon and hard wood planking; trolley beds

Tin, T. and G. lime blocks

Dressed kauri, white pine boards

Quantity sanders, &c., &c.

Spring van, horse, and harness, and

A great quantity of timber.

The whole will be cleared off the ground during the week, the instructions are

CAST, and NO RESERVE.

FRIDAY, 24, King-street, 9th OCTOBER.

SUBDIVISION of El. Bennett, Esq., Burwood.

Reserves made by Mr. Hyde Harvey, Esq.

T. H. Davis, & CO.

REEDWARD and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Ex ILLAWARRA, from London.

100 BALES BROWN WRAPPING PAPER,

from 44lb. to 160lb. to the Ram.

To Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Warehousemen, Merchants,

Drapers, Grocers, Paper Merchants, Country Storekeepers,

Shipments, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions

to SELL THE ABOVE by AUCTION, at the NEW

AUCTION MART, No. 199, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at

11 o'clock.

NO RESERVE,

TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

5 Cases MUNTY METAL, 150s.

4 Boxes, 100s.

50 Bundles SHOVELS, each 15

20 Nests TIN THUNKS, each 3

2 Boxes TABLE CUTLERY,

2 Cases IRON WEIGHTS, 4lb. down

2 Boxes Case

2 Cases CHAIR SPRINGS,

10 Cases AXLE HANDLES.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell, the above BY

AUCTION, at the NEW

AUCTION MART, 199, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

NO RESERVE,

TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

40 CASES DAIRY METAL, 150s.

10 Boxes, 100s.

100 BALES CORR. IRON.

Cases 2 8 14 15 1

Feet 5 6 7 8 9 10

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell, the above BY

AUCTION, at the NEW

AUCTION MART, 199, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

NO RESERVE,

TERMS CASHL.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, Pitt-street.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE, and LAND COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL \$500,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$250,000.
RESERVE FUND \$40,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 163, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Directors:

HENRY GORMAN, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
F. A. WRIGHT, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.
J. C. SKARHATT, Esq., J.P.
L. H. NEWMAN, Esq., J.P.
W. H. TRIMBLE, Esq., M.P.

Bankers:

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

To receive money on deposit.

To invest in freehold and leasehold securities.

To invest in freehold and leasehold property.

Money received on deposit to any amount.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Deposits at call, without notice, 3 per cent.

Deposits for 1 month, 7 per cent.

Deposits for 6 months, 8 per cent.

Deposits for 1 year, 9 per cent.

Deposits for 2 years, 10 per cent.

Deposits for 3 years, 11 per cent.

Deposits for 4 years, 12 per cent.

Deposits for 5 years, 13 per cent.

Deposits for 6 years, 14 per cent.

Deposits for 7 years, 15 per cent.

Deposits for 8 years, 16 per cent.

Deposits for 9 years, 17 per cent.

Deposits for 10 years, 18 per cent.

Deposits for 11 years, 19 per cent.

Deposits for 12 years, 20 per cent.

Deposits for 13 years, 21 per cent.

Deposits for 14 years, 22 per cent.

Deposits for 15 years, 23 per cent.

Deposits for 16 years, 24 per cent.

Deposits for 17 years, 25 per cent.

Deposits for 18 years, 26 per cent.

Deposits for 19 years, 27 per cent.

Deposits for 20 years, 28 per cent.

Deposits for 21 years, 29 per cent.

Deposits for 22 years, 30 per cent.

Deposits for 23 years, 31 per cent.

Deposits for 24 years, 32 per cent.

Deposits for 25 years, 33 per cent.

Deposits for 26 years, 34 per cent.

Deposits for 27 years, 35 per cent.

Deposits for 28 years, 36 per cent.

Deposits for 29 years, 37 per cent.

Deposits for 30 years, 38 per cent.

Deposits for 31 years, 39 per cent.

Deposits for 32 years, 40 per cent.

Deposits for 33 years, 41 per cent.

Deposits for 34 years, 42 per cent.

Deposits for 35 years, 43 per cent.

Deposits for 36 years, 44 per cent.

Deposits for 37 years, 45 per cent.

Deposits for 38 years, 46 per cent.

Deposits for 39 years, 47 per cent.

Deposits for 40 years, 48 per cent.

Deposits for 41 years, 49 per cent.

Deposits for 42 years, 50 per cent.

Deposits for 43 years, 51 per cent.

Deposits for 44 years, 52 per cent.

Deposits for 45 years, 53 per cent.

Deposits for 46 years, 54 per cent.

Deposits for 47 years, 55 per cent.

Deposits for 48 years, 56 per cent.

Deposits for 49 years, 57 per cent.

Deposits for 50 years, 58 per cent.

Deposits for 51 years, 59 per cent.

Deposits for 52 years, 60 per cent.

Deposits for 53 years, 61 per cent.

Deposits for 54 years, 62 per cent.

Deposits for 55 years, 63 per cent.

Deposits for 56 years, 64 per cent.

Deposits for 57 years, 65 per cent.

Deposits for 58 years, 66 per cent.

Deposits for 59 years, 67 per cent.

Deposits for 60 years, 68 per cent.

Deposits for 61 years, 69 per cent.

Deposits for 62 years, 70 per cent.

Deposits for 63 years, 71 per cent.

Deposits for 64 years, 72 per cent.

Deposits for 65 years, 73 per cent.

Deposits for 66 years, 74 per cent.

Deposits for 67 years, 75 per cent.

Deposits for 68 years, 76 per cent.

Deposits for 69 years, 77 per cent.

Deposits for 70 years, 78 per cent.

Deposits for 71 years, 79 per cent.

Deposits for 72 years, 80 per cent.

Deposits for 73 years, 81 per cent.

Deposits for 74 years, 82 per cent.

Deposits for 75 years, 83 per cent.

Deposits for 76 years, 84 per cent.

Deposits for 77 years, 85 per cent.

Deposits for 78 years, 86 per cent.

Deposits for 79 years, 87 per cent.

Deposits for 80 years, 88 per cent.

Deposits for 81 years, 89 per cent.

Deposits for 82 years, 90 per cent.

Deposits for 83 years, 91 per cent.

Deposits for 84 years, 92 per cent.

Deposits for 85 years, 93 per cent.

Deposits for 86 years, 94 per cent.

Deposits for 87 years, 95 per cent.

Deposits for 88 years, 96 per cent.

Deposits for 89 years, 97 per cent.

Deposits for 90 years, 98 per cent.

Deposits for 91 years, 99 per cent.

Deposits for 92 years, 100 per cent.

Deposits for 93 years, 101 per cent.

Deposits for 94 years, 102 per cent.

Deposits for 95 years, 103 per cent.

Deposits for 96 years, 104 per cent.

Deposits for 97 years, 105 per cent.

Deposits for 98 years, 106 per cent.

Deposits for 99 years, 107 per cent.

Deposits for 100 years, 108 per cent.

Deposits for 101 years, 109 per cent.

Deposits for 102 years, 110 per cent.

Deposits for 103 years, 111 per cent.

Deposits for 104 years, 112 per cent.

Deposits for 105 years, 113 per cent.

Deposits for 106 years, 114 per cent.

Deposits for 107 years, 115 per cent.

Deposits for 108 years, 116 per cent.

Deposits for 109 years, 117 per cent.

Deposits for 110 years, 118 per cent.

Deposits for 111 years, 119 per cent.

Deposits for 112 years, 120 per cent.

Deposits for 113 years, 121 per cent.

Deposits for 114 years, 122 per cent.

Deposits for 115 years, 123 per cent.

Deposits for 116 years, 124 per cent.

Deposits for 117 years, 125 per cent.

Deposits for 118 years, 126 per cent.

Deposits for 119 years, 127 per cent.

Deposits for 120 years, 128 per cent.

Deposits for 121 years, 129 per cent.

Deposits for 122 years, 130 per cent.

Deposits for 123 years, 131 per cent.

Deposits for 124 years, 132 per cent.

Deposits for 125 years, 133 per cent.

Deposits for 126 years, 134 per cent.

Deposits for 127 years, 135 per cent.

Deposits for 128 years, 136 per cent.

Deposits for 129 years, 137 per cent.

Deposits for 130 years, 138 per cent.

Deposits for 131 years, 139 per cent.

Deposits for 132 years, 140 per cent.

Deposits for 133 years, 141 per cent.

Deposits for 134 years, 142 per cent.

Deposits for 135 years, 143 per cent.

Deposits for 136 years, 144 per cent.

Deposits for 137 years, 145 per cent.

Deposits for 138 years, 146 per cent.

Deposits for 139 years, 147 per cent.

Deposits for 140 years, 148 per cent.

Deposits for 141 years, 149 per

